# TriStar Sporting Arms

# SHARPS

MODEL 1863 PERCUSSION RIFLE
AND CARBINE

MODEL 1874 METALLIC CARTRIDGE RIFLE
AND CARBINE

# INSTRUCTION MANUAL

# CONGRATULATIONS.....

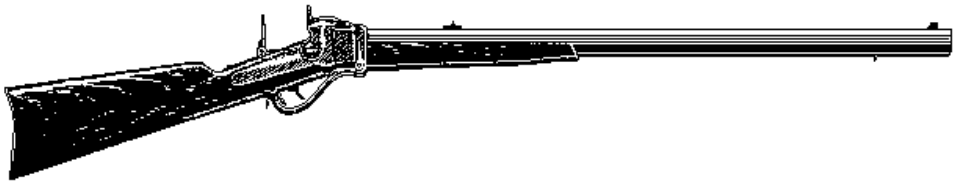
and thank you for purchasing a quality ***IAB*** firearm. This firearm was imported by **TriStar Sporting Arms** and manufactured by ***IAB***, which is located in the heart of Italy's Valtrompia Valley, an area famous for its fine firearms craftsmanship. Known as a world leader in the manufacture of reproduction ***SHARPS RIFLES and CARBINES***, IAB was the first Italian company to reproduce these classics characterized as some of the most popular guns in American history. Our craftsmen have produced over 49,000 quality ***SHARPS*** reproduction firearms since our beginning in 1974. ***IAB*** is proud to carry on the ***SHARPS*** manufacturing tradition of a quality firearm at an affordable price.

***IAB SHARPS RIFLES*** are assembled and finished just as they were over 100 years ago. They are perfect recreations of the original in every respect including stocks made from select European walnut and quality rifling made with precision broaching equipment. All ***IAB*** rifles are assembled by hand and finished to the exacting requirements necessary to win approval by the Italian Proof House. All firearms are test fired to ensure proper function of working parts and compliance with stringent chamber pressure requirements set by the Proof House. This assures all customers a quality firearm which meets stringent Italian requirements for safety and function.

The ***SHARPS*** has long been known for its accuracy beginning in the American Civil War and continuing up through the buffalo hunts and long range shooting competitions popular during the late nineteenth century. There is no wonder the frontiersmen named it ***"Old Reliable"*** and American Indians referred to it as the gun that would ***"shoot today and kill tomorrow".*** Both descriptions attest to its dependability and long range accuracy. Today's competition shooters, hunters, and living-historians relive many of the thrills their forefathers experienced by owning this magnificent firearm.

We are pleased you have chosen a quality ***SHARPS*** replica manufactured by ***IAB***. By following the instructions found in these pages, you should enjoy many years of shooting enjoyment from your rifle or carbine.

## Please read this manual completely before firing your *TriStar* firearm.



# Important Safety Rules

1. If you do not thoroughly understand the proper use and care of firearms, **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THIS GUN.** Seek advice from someone you know to be a competent authority in the care, use, and handling of firearms.

2. Keep this firearm pointed in a safe direction at all times.

3. **REMEBER TO TREAT EVERY FIREARM AS IF IT IS LOADED!**

4. Never operate this firearm without proper eye and hearing protection.

5 Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot. **NEVER** "set" the set type triggers until you are ready to fire the gun.

6. Check to be sure the barrel is clear of any obstruction before loading the gun. Remember to repeat this procedure each time before reloading the gun.

7. **NEVER** place a loaded firearm in a vehicle or lean the gun against any object where it might fall over and accidentally discharge. When this firearm is not in use, it should be emptied of any charge or cartridge and placed in a case or suitable protected location. **NEVER** store this gun loaded!

8. **KEEP ALL GUNS OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN!** You should store this gun and its ammunition separately.

9. Avoid the use of drugs or alcoholic beverages prior to or during the use of this or any other firearm.

10. Always conduct yourself in a safe and responsible manner when using this or any other firearm. Do not abuse your shooting and hunting privileges.

**Please read this instruction manual carefully and thoroughly. Familiarize yourself with the function of your firearm before loading and firing. If you are unsure about any aspect of proper gun use and handling, seek knowledgeable instruction before attempting to use your gun.**

***This manual includes instructions for the use and care of both percussion and metallic cartridge rifles and carbines. Please refer to the proper section for your rifle or carbine.***

# *Section I: Model 1863 Percussion Rifle and Carbine*

## Step 1 - Initial Cleaning

Before firing your percussion Sharps for the first time, you should remove any excess factory lubricants applied to protect the gun during shipping. This process will be greatly simplified by field stripping the gun. (Please refer to the "Disassembly and Cleaning" section for field stripping instructions). Once this initial cleaning is completed, the gun should be re-lubricated with quality gun oil. The initial cleaning process should include swabbing the bore with several dry cleaning patches to remove all excess oil. The barrel must be clean, dry, and free of obstructions prior to firing.

## Step 2 – Loading

### *The first step in the loading process is to make sure the muzzle of the gun is pointed in a SAFE DIRECTION!*

Your Sharps rifle or carbine can be fired using either paper cartridges or bullet and powder. Each method is covered herein.

Before loading either a paper cartridge or powder and bullet, one or two percussion caps should be fired to clear any obstructions or excess oil from the nipple and flame channel.

## PAPER CARTRIDGE LOADING

Your Sharps rifle or carbine can be fired using paper cartridges. Instructions for making paper cartridges can be found at the end of this section**.**

To load your gun with a paper cartridge, first place the hammer in the SAFE position by pulling it back into the half-cock notch.

Next the trigger guard/lever should be extended fully downward which will lower the breech block and expose the chamber.

Carefully insert the paper cartridge into the chamber until the bullet seats firmly against the rifling. To insure a complete charge, sufficient pressure should be applied to the cartridge to slightly compact the powder charge in the chamber.

Return the trigger guard/lever to the closed position… When the breech block is returned to the closed position, the back of the paper cartridge will be sheared off, exposing the powder to the flame channel.

***Once the breech is closed, the gun should be turned over, allowing any excess powder to fall away from the action. This step is very IMPORTANT to ensure safe operation of the gun.***

Your Sharps rifle or carbine is now ready for firing.

## POWDER AND BULLET LOADING

Your Sharps rifle or carbine can be fired using powder and a bullet of the proper caliber.

To load your gun with powder and bullet, first place the hammer in the SAFE position by pulling it back into the half-cock notch.

Carefully insert a bullet of the proper caliber into the chamber, making sure it is firmly seated against the rifling at the front of the chamber.

Next, fill the remaining chamber space with FFg black powder, Pyrodex, or an approved black powder substitute. To ensure a full charge, you should slightly overfill the chamber. The chamber of a .45 caliber rifle or carbine should hold between 50 and 60 grains of powder. Rifles and carbines in .54 caliber should hold between 60 and 80 grains of powder. No .45 caliber rifle or carbine should be loaded in excess of 60 grains of powder. No .54 caliber rifle or carbine should be loaded in excess of 80 grains of powder.

The breech should now be carefully closed. When the breech block is returned to the closed position, any excess powder in the chamber will be pushed away from the back of the chamber.

***Once the breech is closed, the gun should be turned over, allowing excess powder to fall away from the action. This step is very IMPORTANT to ensure safe operation of the gun.***

## Step 3 – Firing

With the barrel pointed in a safe direction, cap the rifle or carbine with a musket cap and pull the hammer all the way to the rear full-cock position. If your gun has a single trigger, you may now take aim at the target and fire the gun by pulling the trigger.

## DOUBLE SET TRIGGERS:

If you gun has a double set trigger, you may fire it by simply pulling the front firing trigger, or you may use the set trigger to gain a much lighter trigger pull. To use the double set trigger feature, you must first pull the rear set trigger to engage the front firing trigger. Once you have set the trigger you may take aim at your intended target and fire the gun by applying a very slight pressure to the front firing trigger. Never load or cock the rifle with the triggers set. The triggers should only be set after the rifle has been laded, the hammer cocked and the rifle pointed at the intended target.

### HOW THE DOUBLE SET TRIGGER MECHANISM WORKS:

When the rear trigger is pulled, it clicks into a sear notch on the front trigger. Once this operation is done, the front trigger can be pulled, releasing the rear trigger which releases and flies upward hitting the lock sear which discharges the gun.

You may adjust the pressure required to fire the gun by turning the screw located between the two triggers either clockwise or counter clockwise to obtain the desired trigger pull. **THE GUN MUST BE UNLOADED BEFORE MAKING ANY TRIGGER ADJUSTMENTS**!

## ***IN THE EVENT YOUR RIFLE OR CARBINE DOES NOT FIRE WHEN THE TRIGGER IS PULLED, YOU SHOULD FOLLOW THE PROCEDURE OUTLINED BELOW*:**

If your rifle or carbine fails to fire when the trigger is pulled, CONTINUE TO POINT THE GUN IN A SAFE DIRECTION FOR AT LEAST TWO MINUTES BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO UNLOAD IT.

After waiting at least two minutes, with the barrel pointing in a safe direction, carefully remove the musket cap.

Next, with the muzzle pointed at the ground, tap the side of the gun a few times to settle any loose powder away from the breech block. Lower the trigger guard, lever to open the breech and expose the powder charge.

You should next carefully rotate the gun to place the top of the receiver toward the ground, while continuing to keep the muzzle pointed at the ground. This will ensure that any loose powder will fall directly to the ground and not collect inside the lever spring mortise.

Next, raise the muzzle, allowing ALL powder in the chamber to fall to the ground. Once the powder is removed, you may use a cleaning rod or dowel to push the bullet from the chamber.

## Disassembly and Cleaning

***Before attempting to disassemble your rifle or carbine, you must make sure it is UNLOADED!***

**FIELD STRIPPING:**

With the action closed, pull the hammer rearward to the Safe position.

Locate the lever hinge pin (Part # 02) on the right side of the receiver near the rear of the forearm. Next to the lever hinge pin is a small plunger pin that acts as a lock to prevent the lever from rotating accidentally.

Depress the small plunger pin which will allow the lever hinge pin to be rotated approximately 180 degrees. With the rifle turned upside down, rotate the lever hinge pin forward and backward slightly while pulling outward to remove it.

Slide the trigger guard/lever and breech block out of the rifle. This completes the field stripping process.

Further disassembly of your Sharps rifle or carbine should only be attempted by a competent gunsmith.

Reassembly is accomplished in reverse order.

**CLEANING:**

Due to the corrosive nature of black powder, it is imperative that your Sharps rifle or carbine be thoroughly cleaned after each shooting session. It may also be necessary to swab the barrel periodically after a few shots to maintain accuracy.

After field stripping the gun, the action maybe be cleaned using warm soapy water or a quality black powder solvent. The barrel should also be cleaned to remove any fouling. After the gun is thoroughly cleaned, it should be lubricated with quality gun oil.

One area of the Sharps action that requires special attention when cleaning is the gas check plate located on the front face of the breech block. The purpose of this plate is to seal the rear of the chamber when the powder is ignited. If the gas check plate is not removed and cleaned regularly, it will become fouled, rendering it ineffective in sealing the breech. This leakage can permanently damage the gas check plate and possibly cause injury to the shooter. To remove the plate, loosen it by carefully working the edge of a knife blade around the joint between the plate and the breech block. Clean the gas check plate and breech block with warm soapy water or solvent. Before reassembly, lubricate the gas check plate with a thin coat of grease. Press the plate back into the breech block prior to re-assembly.

By cleaning your Sharps rifle or carbine after each shooting session, it should give you many years of reliable service.

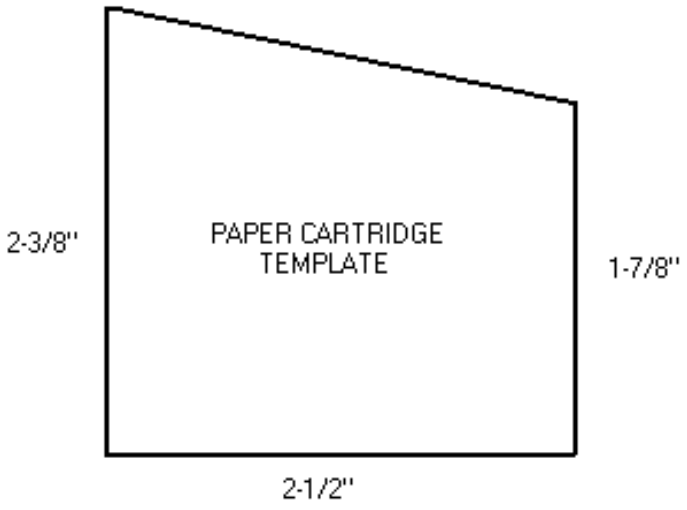
## MAKING PAPER CARTRIDGES

During the American Civil War, Sharps rifles and carbines were usually fired using nitrated paper or linen cartridges. These cartridges are no longer commercially available but are easily made.

The first step is to make the nitrated paper which is simply a light weight, high “rag bond” paper soaked in a saturated potassium nitrate solution. A saturated solution is made by adding potassium nitrate to water until it will dissolve no more of the chemical. Best results are achieved if the water is slightly above room temperature.

Place the saturated potassium nitrate solution in a flat pan. Next place the paper into the pan and allow it to become completely saturated with the solution. Remove the saturated paper from the solution and allow it to completely dry.

The dried paper is cut to the shape shown below.




Roll the cut nitrated paper around a dowel the same diameter as the bullet you are shooting. Using a glue stick, glue the paper along the edge to form a cylinder.

Press the bullet into the cylinder, sliding it all the way through until it protrudes from the end. At this point, the bullet can be attached to the paper cylinder with glue, or a silk thread can be tied around the cylinder, directly over the bullet lube groove.

Pour a measured charge of black powder into the cylinder and fold the open end of the cylinder over, sealing it with glue. The cartridge is now ready for use.

*NOTE: Cigarette paper can be substituted for nitrated paper provided it is of the proper length to allow loading with a complete powder charge*.

**NEVER ATTEMPT TO FIRE SMOKELESS POWDER IN YOUR PERCUSSION RIFLE OR CARBINE!**

# ADVICE FROM THE FIELD

**The Sharps carbine proved to be one of the most effective weapons used during the American Civil War. As the first practical breech loader, it was highly sought after by participants from both sides of the conflict. Like any new weapon, the Sharps were not without its problems. Most of these problems could be easily solved by proper care and cleaning.**

Modern Sharps reproductions share many of the same characteristics of those early classics. It is not uncommon for today's Sharps shooter to experience some of the same difficulties encountered by the Civil War soldier.

Today's modern reproduction Sharps carbines see frequent action with members of the North-South Skirmish Association (N-SSA). Tony Beck, an active member of the N-SSA has written many articles on the history and use of firearms used in the Civil War. In an effort to assist N-SSA users of Sharps carbines, he has written an article entitled "Care of the New Breechloaders." This highly informative article is written in a style, which creates a Civil War era for the reader. Tony has graciously given the writer of this manual permission to include the article here for your enjoyment.

# Care of the New Breechloaders

**By Tony Beck**

(Note: The following article on the care and cleaning of breechloaders was originally printed in a Company Newsletter in a style which creates a Civil War era for the reader. However, all of the methods mentioned for cleaning etc. are proven modern, safe methods.)

It has come to the attention of the ordnance office that some of the troops have been experiencing difficulties with the new breech loading Sharps carbines now being introduced into our service. These arms are the most perfect yet invented, but do require special attention to keep in proper order. The armorors therefore wish to provide the following advice on the care and maintenance of the Sharps carbine, as manufactured in Richmond and the north, in order to improve our effectiveness in the field.

**Comments on Reports from the Field**

Reports of the Sharps bursting in battle have recently reached headquarters. It has been found that these instances are greatly exaggerated. There is a feature of the Sharps system weapons, both as produced in the north and by our government, which may cause the forestock to split on discharge. If the breech is opened with an undischarged round in the chamber, powder trapped in the breech block can accumulate under the lever spring in the fore stock. When the arm is then closed and fired, this accumulated powder may also explode. The stock will usually split and may injure the shooter. If there is a failure of the arm to take fire after repeated

attempts, it is imperative that the following procedures be used to clear the weapon. Elevate the muzzle as nearly vertical as possible before opening the breech. With the breech open, use a cleaning rod introduced through the muzzle to drive out the cartridge. Insert a new round and close the breech. Only then can the muzzle be lowered. If the breech must be opened with the gun held level, remove the breechblock and clear any accumulated powder from the recesses at the front of the frame before reloading. When the arm is to be loaded after being cleaned, it must first be cleared by firing at least two caps. The vent channel in the breech block is rather long and tends to accumulate oil when properly cleaned, which can lead to misfires. A large quantity of smoke should be visible in the barrel on opening the breech, if the breech block's vent is clear. Reports have also noted that excessive friction may develop in the breech after several rounds have been fired. This is due to an accumulation of fouling within the frame. The breech joint is as perfect as can be made by modern science, but it does still leak. This causes fouling to deposit between the breech block and frame. When the lever becomes excessively tight, spitting on the inside of the frame with the breech open will moisten this fouling and usually relieve the problem. Do not hesitate to take this action; it will not injure the mechanism. If the lever is bent in forcing the breech closed, the weapon may no longer fire as the block will not be restored to its proper position.

## Cleaning

**Most of the problems experienced with the Sharps pattern guns are the result of incomplete cleaning. Unlike the musketoons, which can be cleaned with little effort, the new carbines require complete disassembly of the breech mechanism to be cleaned properly. There are many small parts which become clogged and jammed with accumulated fouling. These require careful attention. If not maintained, the joint at the breech will become excessively tight and leak gas, rendering the weapon unserviceable.**

To clean the Sharps, the breech mechanism must be disassembled. To accomplish this, first open the breech. Next, the lever pivot pin must be withdrawn. Depress the catch ahead of the pivot pin arm and rotating the arm one quarter turn away from the frame. Next, gently rotate the pin back and forth while pulling it out of the frame. DO NOT STRIKE the pin or its arm. If the gun is very foul, the pin may be quite tight. Moisten the joint between the levers and frame to loosen the pin. With the lever pivot pin removed, the breech block may be withdrawn. This is done by gently tapping the block out the bottom of the frame with a wooden dowel or the handle of a small hammer. In order to free the lever from the breechblock, remove the screw in the right side of the block. Soak the block in HOT soapy water. While the block is soaking, clean the barrel and frame in the usual manner. Original Sharps, and some reproductions, have a sealing sleeve in the breech, which should be removed to be cleaned and oiled separately. Once the barrel and frame are clean and dry, they must be thoroughly oiled before being set aside. With the barrel clean, return to the breechblock. The gas check plate must be removed and cleaned separately. This is done by gently prying up the sides of the plate with a knife blade. Finally, hold the breechblock cone under a stream of running water and check that water runs out of

the vent in the front of the block. If it only drips, or fails to flow at all, remove the cone and cleanout screw. Thoroughly clean the vent channel with a pipe cleaner or small drill. Some guns have been found with undersize vents. If excessive fouling of the vent is a problem, it may be necessary to enlarge the passage. Once all the parts are cleaned and oiled, the weapon can be reassembled. Be careful not to strike the gas plate with anything but wood when seating it in the breech block, and then only gently. When reinstalling the lever in the frame, it will be necessary to push it firmly into place in order to drive the pivot pin home. The federally made carbines have an automatic priming device incorporated into the lock. This will allow fouling to enter the mechanism. This area should be kept well oiled and the lock should be removed and cleaned occasionally. When properly cleaned, the Sharps carbine will render reliable service in the coming campaigns. By using these simple procedures, the new breechloaders will greatly increase our effectiveness in the field.

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# *Section II: Model 1874 Cartridge Rifle and Carbine*

## CARTRIDGES

The 1874 Sharps rifle or carbine is available in several calibers. You will find the caliber for which your rifle is chamber stamped on the barrel near the rear sight. YOU SHOULD NEVER ATTEMPT TO FIRE A CARTRIDGE IN YOUR RIFLE THAT IS NOT THE SAME CALIBER AS STAMPED ON THE BARREL...

Your 1874 Sharps rifle or carbine is a modern copy of a black powder firearm and is intended to use cartridges loaded with black powder, Pyrodex, or an approved black powder substitute. Factory loaded cartridges can be used provided they are loaded to approximate black powder pressures. You should verify with the cartridge manufacturer that his cartridges do not exceed black powder pressures.

***UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD SMOKELESS POWDER LOADS BE USED THAT EXCEED FACTORY LOAD SPECIFICATIONS OF BLACK POWDER PRESSURES AND VELICITIES.***

***THE GUN OWNER ASSUMES ALL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FIRING RELOADS***.

If you are using cartridges loaded with black powder or Pyrodex, it may be necessary to swab the bore after every few shots to insure good accuracy and easy loading. This is necessary because fouling builds up in the front of the chamber, interfering with proper cartridge seating. Such fouling can be removed with a properly sized bore brush dipped in water and used to scrub the front of the chamber clean

## Step 1 - Initial Cleaning

Before firing your 1874 Sharps for the first time, you should remove any excess factory lubricants applied to protect the gun during shipping. This process will be greatly simplified by field stripping the gun. (Please refer to the “Disassembly and Cleaning” section for field stripping instructions). Once this initial cleaning is completed, the gun should be re-lubricated with quality gun oil. The initial

cleaning process should include swabbing the bore with several dry cleaning patches to remove all excess oil. The barrel must be clean, dry, and free of obstructions prior to firing.

## ..Step 2 – Loading

### *The first step in the loading process is to make sure the muzzle of the gun is pointed in a SAFE DIRECTION*!

To load your metallic cartridge Sharps, first place the hammer in the half-cock notch and engage the safety by moving it up between the firing ping and breech block. Failure to do this can lead to a broken firing pin should the breech block be lowered with the hammer contacting the firing pin.

With the gun pointed in a safe direction, lower the breech block by moving the lever/trigger guard downward. Check to be sure there is no fouling or obstructions in the barrel…

Place a cartridge of the proper caliber in the chamber and push it fully forward. The cartridge should insert easily into the chamber. If it does not, remove it immediately and check to be sure it is the correct caliber***. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD YOU ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE CARTRIDGE INTO THE CHAMBER BY USING ANY OBJECT OR THE BREECH BLOCK…***

You should never attempt to load any cartridge on which the primer is protruding above the surface of the shell base. Failure to follow this advice can lead to accidental firing of the cartridge when the breech block is closed.

With the cartridge correctly seated in the chamber and the gun pointed at the intended target, raise the breech block by pulling the lever/trigger guard upward Bring the hammer to the full-cock position, pivot the safety out of the safe position. If your gun is equipped with a single trigger, you may now fire it by simply pulling the trigger. If your gun is equipped with double set triggers, please refer to the section below for instructions on firing.

Immediately after firing, moves the hammer to the half cock position, move the safety to the safe position and lower the breech block. This will allow the extractor to push the fired case out of the chamber to a point where it can be retrieved with the fingers.

## DOUBLE SET TRIGGERS:

If you gun has a double set trigger, you may fire it by simply pulling the front firing trigger, or you may use the set trigger to gain a much lighter trigger pull. To use the double set trigger feature, you must first pull the rear set trigger to engage the front firing trigger. Once you have set the trigger you may take aim at your intended target and fire the gun by applying a very slight pressure to the front firing trigger. Never load or cock the rifle with the triggers set. The triggers should only be set after the rifle has been loaded, the hammer cocked and the rifle pointed at the intended target.

**HOW THE DOUBLE SET TRIGGER MECHANISM WORKS:**

When the rear trigger is pulled, it clicks into a sear notch on the front trigger. Once this operation is done, the front trigger can be pulled, releasing the rear trigger which releases and flies upward hitting the lock sear which discharges the gun.

You may adjust the pressure required to fire the gun by turning the screw located between the two triggers either clockwise or counter clockwise to obtain the desired trigger pull. **THE GUN MUST BE UNLOADED BEFORE MAKING ANY TRIGGER ADJUSTMENTS**!

# Disassembly and Cleaning

***Before attempting to disassemble your rifle or carbine, you must make sure it is UNLOADED!***

**FIELD STRIPPING:**

With the action closed, pull the hammer rearward to the “Safe” position.

Locate the lever hinge pin (Part # 02) on the right side of the receiver near the rear of the forearm. Next to the lever hinge pin is a small plunger pin that acts as a lock to prevent the lever from rotating accidentally.

Depress the small plunger pin which will allow the lever hinge pin to be rotated approximately 180 degrees. With the rifle turned upside down, rotate the lever hinge pin forward and backward slightly while pulling outward to remove it.

Slide the trigger guard/lever and breech block out of the rifle. This completes the field stripping process.

Further disassembly of your Sharps rifle or carbine should only be attempted by a competent gunsmith.

**ASSEMBLY:**

Assembly is completed by performing the above steps in reverse order. Please follow these instructions when replacing the breech block.

1. Lay the extractor in the extractor slot located in the breech block.

2. Hold the rifle with the barrel pointed upwards. Slide the breech block into the bottom of the receiver.

3. Lift the extractor into the closed position as you move the breech block up into the receiver.

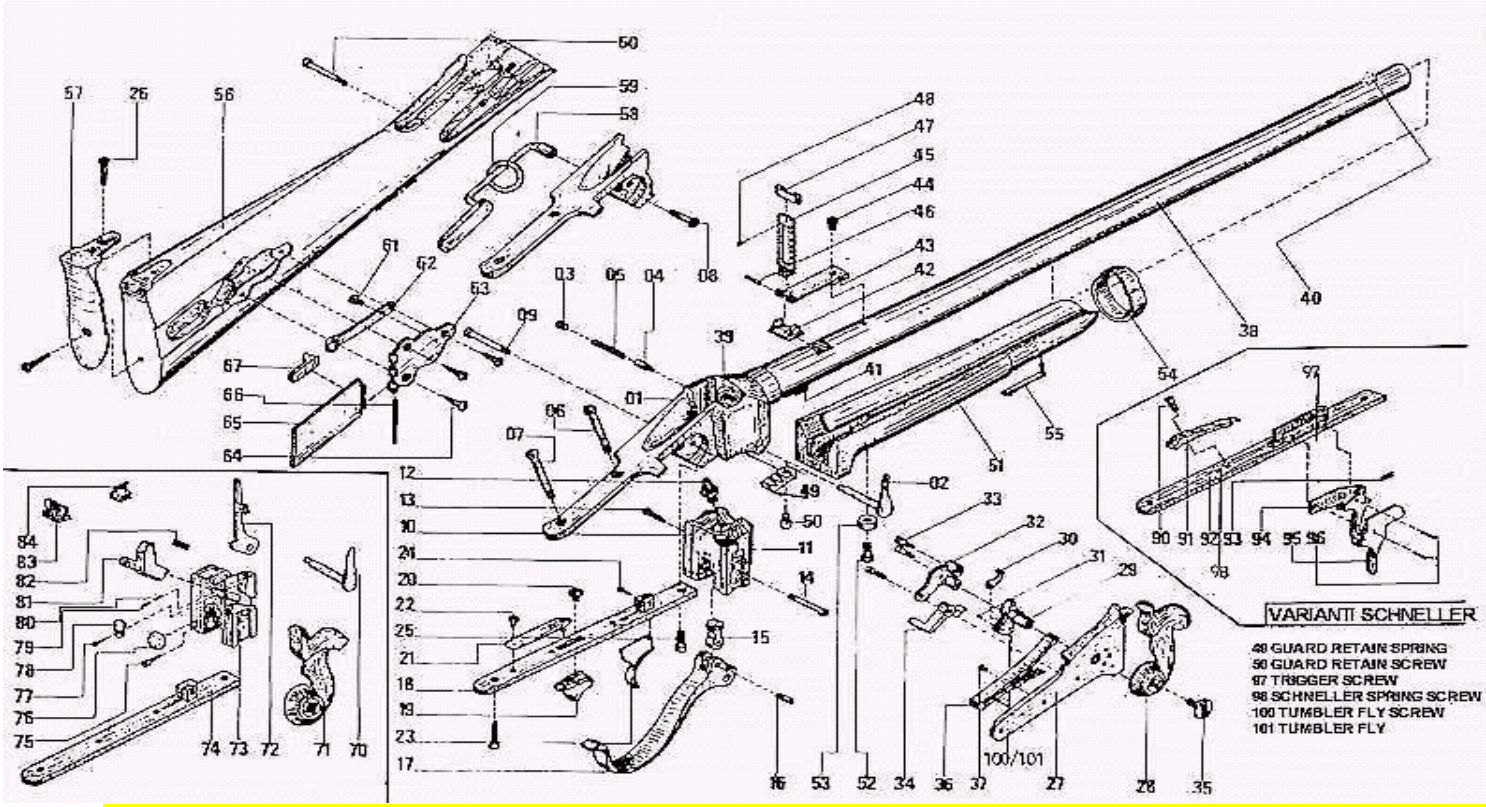
**CLEANING:**

Due to the corrosive nature of black powder, it is imperative that your Sharps rifle or carbine be thoroughly cleaned after each shooting session. It may also be necessary to swab the barrel periodically after a few shots to maintain accuracy.

After field stripping the gun, the action maybe be cleaned using warm soapy water or a quality black powder solvent. The barrel should also be cleaned to remove any fouling. After the gun is thoroughly cleaned, it should be lubricated with quality gun oil.

By cleaning your Sharps rifle or carbine after each shooting session, it should give you many years of reliable service.

# *Parts Diagram*
(For Both Cartridge and Percussion Models)




| N°. | Description. | N°. | Description. | N°. | Description. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Receiver lever pin | 31 | Tumbler Stirrup Screw | 60 | Rear Lock Plate Screw |
| 3 | Lever Pin Plunger Spring Screw | 32 | Bridle | 70 | Lever pin |
| 4 | Lever Pin Plunger | 33 | Bridle Screw | 71 | 45/70 Hammer |
| 5 | Lever Pin Plunger Spring | 34 | Sear | 72 | 45/70 Extractor |
| 6 | Front Tang Screw | 35 | Hammer Screw | 73 | 45/70 Breech Block Complete |
| 7 | Rear Tang Screw | 36 | Mainspring | 74 | Guard Plate |
| 8 | Saddle Ring Bar Screw | 37 | Mainspring Retainer Screw | 75 | 45/70 Guard Plate Screw |
| 9 | Front Lock Plate Screw | 37a | Side Plate Assembly | 76 | 45/70 Rear Bolt Assy. Disc. |
| 10 | Breech Block, Complete, Blk, Pwdr | 38/1 | Barrel Round Carbine, Blk,Pwdr. | 77 | 45/70 Safety Screw |
| 11 | Breech Block Flange, Blk, Pwdr | 38/2 | Barrel Round Rifle, Blk, Pwdr | 78 | 45/70 Safety |
| 12 | Nipple, Blk, Pwdr | 38/3 | Barrel Octagonal Rifle, Blk, Pwdr | 79 | 45/70 Safety Pin Retaining Screw |
| 13 | Breech Block Vent Clean-out Screw | 39 | Chrome Chamber | 80 | 45/70 Safety Pin Retaining Screw |
| 14 | Link to Block Screw | 40 | Fr, Sight, Blk, Pwdr & 45/70 Conical | 81 | 45/70 Firing Pin |
| 15 | Link | 41 | Barrel Stud, Blk, Pwdr | 82 | 45/70 Firing Pin Spring |
| 16 | Lever to Link Screw | 48a | Completer Ramp Sight | 83 | Rear Sight, Octagonal Barrel |
| 17 | Breech Block Opening Lever | 49 | Lever tension Spring | 84 | Front Sight, Octagonal Barrel |
| 18 | Trigger Plate | 50 | Lever Tension Spring Screw | 90 | Screw, (Set Trigger) |
| 19 | Trigger Lock, Blk, Pwdr | 51/1 | Forend Round Carbine | 91 | Lock Spring (Set Trigger) |
| 20 | Trigger Lock Screw | 51/2 | Frorend Round Rifle | 92 | Guard Plate (set Trigger) |
| 21 | Trigger Lock Plate | 51/3 | Forend Octagonal Rifle | 93 | Screw ( Set Trigger) |
| 22 | Trigger Lock Plate Screw | 52 | Forend Screw | 94 | First Trigger (set Trigger) |
| 23 | Trigger | 53 | Escutcheon | 95 | Second Trigger ( Set Trigger) |
| 24 | Trigger Screw | 54 | Barrel Band | 96 | Pin ( Set Trigger) |
| 25 | Trigger Plate Screw | 55 | Barrel Band Retain Spring | 97/a | Complete 2 Trigger & Guard Plate |
| 26 | Butt Plate Screw Top | 56/1 | Carbine Stock | 97 | Trigger Screw |
| 27 | Lockplate | 56/2 | Rifle/Octagonal Stock | 98 | Trigger Spring Screw (Set Trigger) |
| 28 | Hammer | 57 | Buttplate | 100 | Tumber Fly Screw |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **29 Tumbler** | **58 Saddle Ring bar** | **101 Tumber Fly** |
| **30 Tumbler Stirrup** | **59 Saddle Ring** | |

# SPARE PARTS/WARRANTY

Ship the firearm prepaid to:

**TriStar Sporting Arms**
**1816 Linn St.**
**North Kansas City, MO 64116**

**THANK YOU**

Thank you for purchasing a TriStar Sharps Rifle. We are sure this gun will bring you years of hunting and/or shooting pleasure. Your satisfaction is the key to our success. Please let us know if we can be or service and relay any observations about your guns performance or appearance. For your questions or comments please visit www.tristarsportingarms.com

**PURCHASER'S RECORD**

Model Number _____

Purchase Date _____

Gauge or Caliber _____

Serial Number _____

Purchase Price _____

Store Name _____

**SERVICE AGREEMENT AND LIMITED WARRANTY**

TriStar agrees to service its products free of charge for defects in materials and workmanship in accordance with the service agreement listed below. The obligation of TriStar under this agreement is limited to the repair or replacement of unserviceable parts and does not cover any incidental or consequential damages. Other than the express warranty contained herein, TriStar makes no warranties, expressed or implied.

TriStar will repair or replace any unserviceable part(s) for (1) year from date of purchase and further will supply free parts (Wood not included) for an additional four (4) years in accordance with the above warranty statement provided your firearm had not been altered, abused, willfully damaged, or damaged by overpressure ammunition. This agreement is not transferable; its benefits apply only to the original purchaser.

To obtain free service during the time this agreement is in effect, make sure your firearm is unloaded and send to TriStar Sporting Arms.

This agreement and the warranties contained herein are void if your registration is not received within thirty (30) days from date of purchase.

Please visit www.tristarsportingarms.com to fill out and submit warranty.

**SHIPPING**

When returning your firearm for service, please take care in packing. Disassemble you gun wrap in a safe manner and place it in its original box. (THIS BOX WILL PROTECT THE GUN BUT IS NOT DESIGNED FOR SHIPPING). Wrap box in a cardboard box approved for interstate shipping. TriStar is not responsible for damage incurred during shipping.